

A father, a quiet man and a kindly soul, he accomplished much for his fellowmen in his years of public service. Senator Carville will long be remembered as a true son of Nevada, as has been recognized not only by the people of his State, but by his country as well.

The State of Nevada and the Nation have indeed suffered a great loss. I feel sure, Mr. President, that all the other Members of this body join me in expressing to the members of Senator Carville's family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy.

DEATH OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE ELTON WATKINS, OF OREGON

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have the very sad duty, on behalf of myself and my colleague [Mr. NEUBERGER] of announcing to the Senate that the Honorable Elton Watkins, formerly a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Oregon, has passed away.

Elton Watkins was a prominent figure and an able leader in public life in the State of Oregon. He was educated at Washington and Lee University; held a bachelor of laws degree from Georgetown University Law School, and held a master of laws degree from George Washington Law School.

He is survived by his widow and his son, Dr. Elton Watkins, Jr., and by a daughter, Wilma Virginia Weber.

To his widow and his children, Mrs. Morse and I express our deepest sympathy in the great loss they have suffered, and we pray that there will be vouchsafed to them the spiritual strength to sustain them in the hour of their bereavement.

Mr. President, Elton Watkins, as a Member of the House of Representatives, was very active in sponsoring and supporting wise and important legislation. He was a diligent worker for legislation designed for the benefit of veterans. He was very active in connection with the Soldier Bonus Act of 1924, and supported and worked ardently for the Immigration Act of 1925.

Mr. President, Mr. Elton was assistant United States attorney for Oregon in 1919; he was a Member of the United States House of Representatives, from the Third District of Oregon, from 1923 to 1925. He was instrumental in securing for Portland, Oreg., the present United States Veterans' Hospital. He was active in promoting the pay increase for postal employees.

During World War I, he was a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Oregon in 1930, and was a presidential elector in 1920, 1936, and 1944. He was a member of the Oregon and the Multnomah County Bar Associations, and made his home in Portland, Oreg.

I knew Mr. Watkins very well. He was always on the side of those who advocated and supported the general welfare of the people in connection with issue after issue in our State. I wish to express for the record—and I know I speak

for all the people of my State, including members of both parties—my feeling that in the passing of Elton Watkins, Oregon has lost an outstanding citizen and a valiant public servant. His monument is his record of public service.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks made by the senior Senator from Oregon concerning the career of Elton Watkins.

Mr. Watkins was a neighbor of mine. His son, now a physician, had been a student at the high school where Mrs. Neuberger was a teacher. We knew the family well, and we were great admirers of Mr. Watkins' contribution to our State and Nation. His loss will be felt by our State for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE VICE ADMIRAL FRANCIS X. MCINERNEY, UNITED STATES NAVY, RETIRED

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to pay a brief tribute to a patriotic and heroic citizen of Wyoming, a vice admiral of the United States Navy, who unfortunately died suddenly on June 24 last at the Naval Hospital in San Diego, Calif.

I refer to Vice Adm. Francis Xavier McInerney, who, following his graduation from the Naval Academy in June 1920, continued actively in the service of the Navy until about 2 years ago.

During his career he won the Bronze Star, the Navy Cross, the Presidential Unit Citation, the Silver Star Medal, and the Legion of Merit.

He was the son of a pioneer family of the State of Wyoming. The McInerneys were loved and respected by all who knew them.

He was appointed to the Naval Academy from the city of Cheyenne, my own hometown. I very well remember the date of his selection by the late Senator Francis E. Warren.

He served with distinction, as the awards indicate; and the people of my State are universally distressed at his untimely death. I am sure they all wish to express deepest sympathy to the family he has left.

Vice Admiral McInerney was only 57 years of age. He was born in Cheyenne, Wyo., on March 28, 1899, the son of Thomas and Phyllis O'Neal McInerney.

He attended the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., for 1 year before his appointment to the United States Naval Academy from Wyoming in June 1917. Graduated and commissioned ensign with the class of 1921 (A) on June 4, 1920, he subsequently advanced to the rank of captain on June 20, 1942. His selection to rear admiral, approved by the President on November 21, 1947, was confirmed by the Senate on January 23, 1948, to date from September 1, 1947. On June 30, 1955, he was transferred to the retired list of the United States Navy, and was advanced to the rank of vice admiral on the basis of combat awards.

After graduation from the Naval Academy in June 1920, he served until June 1921 in the U. S. S. *New Mexico*, flagship of Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet. For 6 years thereafter he had

duty in destroyers of the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets, including the U. S. S. *Burns*, U. S. S. *Williamson* and again in the U. S. S. *Burns*. From June 1927 to June 1929 he was assigned to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., after which he served for 8 years in the U. S. S. *Dobbin*.

In June 1932 he reported for postgraduate instruction in law, under the supervision of the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, at George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C., and received the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to practice in the District Court of the District of Columbia on November 20, 1935, and later in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Between June 1935 and June 1938 he served in the U. S. S. *Concord* in the Pacific waters, after which he was an instructor at the Postgraduate School, Annapolis, Md.

He assumed command of the U. S. S. *Smith* in May 1940, and was commanding that destroyer when the United States entered World War II on December 8, 1941. In February 1942, while in command of a destroyer division, he became the senior officer in destroyers attached to the ANZAC Squadron in the South Pacific, and as such participated in the early strikes in the Solomons and the Battle of the Coral Sea. He received a Letter of Commendation, with Ribbon, from the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, for "exemplary action on May 7, 1942, while in command of three destroyers attached to a task group when this group was attacked by enemy torpedo planes followed by enemy bombing planes repelling the enemy attack without damage to our own forces and with the enemy loss of several planes."

In March 1943 he assumed command of Destroyer Squadron 21, first of the new 2100-ton destroyers. These ships, under his command, operated in the Solomons in the First and Second Battles of Kula Gulf, and rescued survivors of the U. S. S. *Helena*.

As I have already said, he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V," the Navy Cross, Presidential Unit Citation and Ribbon, the Silver Star Medal, and the Legion of Merit with Combat "V." Extracts from the citations read as follows:

Bronze Star Medal:

For meritorious achievement as commander of Destroyer Squadron 21, operating as a component of a task force during combined minelaying and bombardment missions in the enemy Japanese-held Kolombangara and New Georgia areas, Solomon Islands, on the night of May 13, 1943.

Navy Cross:

For extraordinary heroism as commanding officer of a squadron of destroyers in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on July 5-6, 1943. As part of a task force in close support of the landing of United States troops at Rice Anchorage on New Georgia Island (he) skillfully led his group of destroyers through restricted submarine infested waters and effectively bombarded enemy shore batteries and installations in the face of intense hostile gun and torpedo fire . . . succeeded in sinking or severely damaging all of the hostile vessels.

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Presidential Unit Citation, U. S. S. *Nicholas*:

For outstanding performance in action against enemy Japanese forces off Kolombangara Island, New Georgia Group, Solomon Islands, on the night of July 5-6, 1943. After waging a vigorous battle as part of the small task force which destroyed a superior Japanese surface force, the *Nicholas* remained behind with an accompanying destroyer to save survivors of the torpedoed U. S. S. *Helena*. * * * With the other destroyer (she) sank or damaged an enemy light cruiser and 2 destroyers with deadly torpedo and gunfire, returning to the area after each onslaught to complete the heroic rescue of more than 700 survivors.

Silver Star Medal:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action as commander of a task group of destroyers during the engagement with enemy Japanese forces off Kolombangara Island, Solomon Islands, in the early morning of July 13, 1943.

Legion of Merit:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct * * * as commander of a naval task unit of destroyers which covered the operations of other naval units engaged in the rescue of about 165 survivors of the sunken U. S. S. *Helena* who had reached shore on the enemy-occupied island of Vella Lavella, New Georgia Island, on July 15-16, 1943. Skillfully conducting his unit during the night from Guadalcanal through the "slot" to the northward of Vella Lavella to appropriate positions (he) deliberately risked observation and attack by hostile aircraft and possible attack by superior enemy naval forces based nearby at Shortland Islands, to permit the rescue of the survivors of the *Helena*. By his strategic ability, and sound judgment, he was responsible for the successful completion of the operations of the covering and rescue units and the return through the "slot" on the morning of July 16, without damage to his forces.

In August 1943 he became representative of commander destroyers in the South Pacific and in March 1944 was named Chief of Staff for Commander Operational Training Command, Pacific Fleet. For his services in this capacity he received a letter of commendation from the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, and wears a bronze star on his commendation ribbon.

He assumed command of the battleship *Washington* on June 5, 1945, at San Pedro Bay, Leyte, P. I. Under his command the U. S. S. *Washington* returned to the United States in the summer of 1945 to join the Atlantic Fleet. After participation in Navy Day—1945—ceremonies at Philadelphia, Pa., she was assigned troop-transport duty, and in November of that year became part of the "magic carpet" fleet. On her last voyage bringing veterans to their homeland, she encountered a series of severe hurricanes.

In October 1946 he reported as commanding officer of the Naval Receiving Station, Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif., and on February 5, 1948, was ordered to command Cruiser Division 15. He assumed command of Cruiser Division 3, March 11, 1949, and on July 17, 1949, was transferred to command of Cruiser Division 5. He remained in that assignment until September 1949 when he was ordered to report to the Commander Battleships-

Cruisers Pacific Fleet, for further assignment.

In January 1950 he became Commander Amphibious Training Command, Pacific Fleet. On September 24, 1951, he assumed command of Amphibious Group 3, Pacific Fleet, and in November 1952 transferred to command of Service Squadron 3.

For meritorious service as Commander Joint Amphibious Task Force 7 and Commander Task Force 76, from 14 to 16 October 1953, and as Commander Task Force 92 from 21 November 1952 to 13 February 1953, during operations against enemy aggressor forces in Korea—

He was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of the Second Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V." The citation continues in part:

As Commander Joint Amphibious Task Force 7, Rear Admiral McInerney conducted a highly successful amphibious training exercise along the enemy-held beach at Kojo, Korea, without sustaining a single casualty. This operation was of exceptional planning value to the prosecution of the Korean conflict. As Commander Task Force 92, he was charged with the responsibility of providing logistic support to combatant units in Korean waters. Through the development of a technique of underway replenishment, he was instrumental in helping the 7th Fleet to maintain almost continual pressure on the enemy in Korea, reducing to a minimum the necessity for trips into port for upkeep and replenishment. Under his direction, the ships of his force established numerous records in the field of logistics. By his outstanding professional skill, sound judgment, and steadfast devotion to duty, (he) contributed materially to the success of the naval effort in the Korean conflict.

Ordered detached from command of Service Squadron 3, he reported in March 1953 as senior member, Board of Naval Inspection and Survey, West Coast Section, with headquarters in San Francisco, Calif. In October 1954 he became president of the Permanent General Court Martial, 11th Naval District, with headquarters in San Diego, Calif., continuing to serve in that capacity until relieved of all active duty, pending his retirement effective June 30, 1955.

In addition to the Navy Cross, the Silver Star Medal, the Legion of Merit with Combat V, Bronze Star Medal with Gold Star and Combat V, the commendation ribbon with bronze star, and the Presidential Unit Citation ribbon, Vice Admiral McInerney has the World War I Victory Medal, Atlantic Fleet Clasp; the American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp; the American Campaign Medal; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with three engagement stars; World War II Victory Medal; the Navy Occupation Service Medal; the China Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Korean Service Medal; and the United Nations Service Medal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11356) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C. June 27, 1956.

Desiring to be temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. J. ARLEN FREAR, JR., a Senator from the State of Delaware, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. FREAR thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

CLAIMS OF VATICAN CITY FOR LOSSES CAUSED BY THE ARMED FORCES DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2315, H. R. 10766.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 10766) to authorize the payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by United States Armed Forces during World War II.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Montana to make a brief explanation of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$964,199.35 in full and final settlement of all claims of the Vatican City for losses and damages caused by United States Armed Forces in the Papal Domain Castel Gandolfo during World War II. The same amount is authorized to be appropriated for that purpose.

Castel Gandolfo was accidentally damaged on February 2, 10, May 31, and June 4, 1944, by bombs dropped from United States planes in raids on nearby military targets.

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This amount has been approved by the Defense Establishment and by the State Department, and the bill has already been passed by the House. I urge that it be passed by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate, and is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 10766) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill (H. R. 10766) to authorize the payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by United States Armed Forces during World War II, was passed. I have consulted the minority leader, and he is agreeable to such action.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the junior Senator from Rhode Island to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which House bill 10766 was passed.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, notified the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 523, 78th Congress, the Speaker had appointed Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. LANKFORD of Maryland, and Mr. KEARNS of Pennsylvania, to serve as members of the National Memorial Stadium Commission, on the part of the House.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10003) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7 and 16 to the bill, and concurred therein.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11319) making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18 to the bill, and concurred therein.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendments

to the bill (S. 3149) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to permit air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CARLYLE, Mr. MACK of Illinois, Mr. WOLVERTON, and Mr. HINSHAW were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10986) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MAHON, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. SIKES, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. RILEY, Mr. DEANE, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. CANNON, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. SCRIVNER, Mr. FORD, Mr. MILLER of Maryland, Mr. OSTERTAG, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 11926) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to permit the negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 2512. An act to amend the act of August 27, 1954, so as to provide for the erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor the memory of certain members of the Armed Forces who died or were killed while serving such forces;

H. R. 6782. An act to amend section 7 of "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 7641. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with Federal and non-Federal agencies in the prevention of waterfowl depredations, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 10660. An act to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional revenue from the taxes on motor fuel, tires, and trucks and buses; and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 11926) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to permit the negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

OPPOSITION TO DISCRIMINATORY ACTION AGAINST CITIZENS BECAUSE OF RELIGION

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGRISH], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], I submit for appropriate reference, a resolution opposing discriminatory action against United States citizens because of religious faith or affiliation.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution lie at the desk for 2 legislative days, so that other Members of the Senate who may wish to join in sponsoring the resolution may have an opportunity to do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from New York; and, under the rule, the resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. RES. 298) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the protection of the integrity of United States citizenship and of the proper rights of United States citizens in their pursuit of lawful trade, travel, and other activities abroad is a cardinal function of United States sovereignty; and

Whereas it is a primary principle of our Nation that there shall be no distinction among United States citizens based on their individual religious affiliations and since any attempt by foreign nations to create such distinctions among our citizens in the granting of personal or commercial access or any other rights otherwise available to United States citizens generally is repugnant to our laws and intolerable to our principles—an attitude which our Government has historically and successfully maintained in our relations with foreign countries on several notable occasions; and

Whereas recently certain United States servicemen, solely because of their religious faith, affiliation or even derivation have been denied assignments to certain United States military bases abroad and these and other United States citizens have been refused entry and travel visas by the governments of certain foreign countries, which governments have also directed and organized a trade and economic boycott against American citizens and classes of American citizens based solely on the religious faith, affiliation or religious derivation of such citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that (a) the President of the United States should proclaim to all nations that the Government of the United States tolerates no distinction based on religious faith among its own citizens just as it makes none among the citizens and subjects of any other country and that it regards any such distinctions directed against United States citizens as incompatible with the relations that should exist among friendly nations; and (b) No agency of the United States shall refrain from assigning any otherwise qualified American citizen to military, diplomatic or other service within any foreign country solely because of that country's objection or grounds of religious affiliation to any American or class of Americans; and (c) Every treaty, convention, or executive agreement entered into or renewed between any foreign state and the United States should expressly provide that no United States citizens shall, solely because of religious affiliation or deri-

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vation, be denied the advantages of travel, employment or trade or any other benefit made possible by such treaty, convention or agreement.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the resolution declares the sense of the Senate with regard to certain concepts of American citizenship, and with regard to the intolerable practices of certain foreign governments against some of our citizens, and distinctions being made among them, on the basis of their religious faith, all without protest by our own Government.

Mr. President, what I am about to say about this resolution reflects only my own views and observations. I do not purport to speak for other cosponsors of the resolution.

I wish to emphasize that my motive in bringing the resolution before the Senate and the country at this time is not partisan or political. I am, indeed, critical of the Department of State and of the Department of Defense for their acquiescences in the practices complained of. But I make this criticism without regard to partisanship and without any thought of political advantage. This is a matter which is of concern to all Americans, regardless of party. It involves the standing and prestige of our Nation abroad.

It may be that some of the practices with which the resolution deals were in existence before the Eisenhower administration took office and were also sanctioned by the previous administration. I do not know. I do not have any evidence that this is so. All the evidence I have received dates back only a year or so. And I have been agitating this matter since the first day that these practices came to my attention.

The reason why I am bringing this matter before the Senate at this time is that an agreement with Saudi Arabia covering the use of base facilities in that country is now being renegotiated. I feel it essential that the views of the Senate on this subject be conveyed to the State and Defense Departments while they are currently engaged in renegotiating the agreement with the Government of Saudi Arabia.

One of the oldest traditions of international law is the duty and function of every country to safeguard the proper and lawful interests of its nationals and citizens abroad. This includes, on the part of each sovereign nation, the duty to protect the life and liberty of its citizens while they are properly and legally traveling through or residing in foreign countries. Clearly implied is the duty of each sovereign nation to protect and defend the integrity of the citizenship status of its citizens in their business, travels, or residence abroad.

No country has recognized this function more clearly in past years than has the United States of America. We have always maintained, in the most vigorous and forceful manner possible, that American citizenship affords to every citizen the protection of his Government in all legitimate pursuits, activities, and travels abroad. We have always taken the position, as a nation, that the might and power of the United States accom-

panies each American citizen in all his legal and proper activities and travels abroad.

Above all, our Government has always maintained that it was not the concern or the right of any foreign government to make any distinctions, as among American citizens, in any way, shape, or manner. Thus, one of the underlying causes of the War of 1812 with Great Britain was the British insistence on seizing American naturalized citizens, former British subjects, and impressing them into the British military service. We fought a long and difficult war with Great Britain on this and related points. Our very National Capital was attacked and seized—and this very Capitol Building and the White House were burned—by British forces in the course of that war. We won our point. The doctrine of the freedom of the seas was established, and the doctrine of the integrity of American citizenship was authoritatively established.

Indeed, there is a statute on our books, enacted on July 27, 1868, requiring the President of the United States and the Department of State to take immediate action whenever the rights of any American citizen are violated or threatened by a foreign state.

This right, Mr. President, does not extend to just some American citizens. It extends to all American citizens. In this law no distinction is made between citizens of one religious faith and citizens of another, between citizens of one national origin and citizens of another. Indeed, this right was specifically defined by a former Secretary of State of the United States, Louis Cass, when he said that the object of our foreign policy is—

Not merely to protect a Protestant in a Catholic country, a Catholic in a Protestant country, and a Jew in a Christian country, but an American in all countries.

This, Mr. President, is one of the very cornerstones of American foreign policy. This was originally one of the most important and one of the most basic functions in the conduct of American foreign policy, as it is one of the basic functions in the conduct of all foreign policy by all countries in the world.

But what is going on today, so far as the United States is concerned?

Our country is today the leader of the free world, allegedly at the zenith of our world power and influence. Yet where do we stand today with regard to the traditional doctrine of the integrity of American citizenship? How valiantly does our Government uphold that doctrine?

The truth is that we have virtually abandoned and discarded it. Today, we tolerate on the part of other countries practices which we would never have tolerated in an earlier day, when we were much less of a power in world affairs.

I refer specifically, Mr. President, to the practices of some Arab countries with regard to American citizens, and, more specifically, to the policies of the Government of Saudi Arabia.

How does the Government of Saudi Arabia treat American citizens? Let me enumerate some of the affronts which

we suffer today without official complaint, remonstrance, or protest.

The Saudi Arabian Government has made it a practice to refuse both entry and transit privileges to any American citizen of Jewish faith or of Jewish descent. American citizens of such faith and descent on board planes which are forced, by emergency, to land in Saudi Arabian airports—and airports of some other Arab countries, as well—are treated like pariahs or lepers, and are denied even the basic courtesies of temporary emergency hospitality.

These Americans are frequently locked up until their plane takes off again, or are forbidden to leave the plane at all.

The Saudi Arabian Government has decreed and enforced a boycott against American firms and corporations in which Americans of Jewish faith have an interest. Questionnaires are circulated to all American firms doing business with Saudi Arabia, asking the impertinent question and sometimes impossible to answer, as to whether any Jews are associated with the firm.

Finally—and most insupportable of all—the Saudi Arabian Government having granted to the United States the right to construct an airbase in Saudi Arabia, presumes to tell us that we must not station on this base or allow to land on this base any American soldier or other individual who is of Jewish faith or descent.

Americans of Jewish faith and descent, including GI's, are restrained by our Government from boarding any plane, military or otherwise, which is scheduled to land, even in transit, at the airports of most Arab countries.

Our Government accepts the boycott against certain American firms on the incredible basis that so-called Jewish interests are involved in these firms.

Finally, our State Department studiously refrains from sending to the American base in Saudi Arabia any American soldier who is of Jewish faith or descent.

Recently Secretary of State Dulles, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the practices of the Saudi Arabia Government to which I have referred, an "eccentricity," a mannerism or characteristic rather odd and unusual, but surely to be politely and graciously accepted in all tolerance and affability.

Mr. President, I do not consider this an eccentricity of manner or character. I consider this a violent attack upon the whole concept of American citizenship. I consider the basic attitude of the United States Government in this matter to be reprehensible and insupportable.

Mr. President, I have spoken out on this matter before. I have written letters to the State Department and the Defense Department. I have made protests. I have made speeches on the floor of the Senate. They have been to no avail. The State Department and the Defense Department have replied politely that they do not approve of these practices on the part of the Saudi Arabian Government, but have shown no disposition to do anything other than to say to me, "That's too bad."

After all, it would not do to speak out loud and clear. The Government of